CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

CD/1649
15 August 2001

ENGLISH
Original: CHINESE and
RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 14 AUGUST 2001 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CHINA TO THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT TRANSMITTING THE RUSSIAN AND CHINESE TEXTS OF THE TREATY OF GOOD NEIGHBOURLINESS AND FRIENDLY COOPERATION BETWEEN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AS WELL AS THE MOSCOW JOINT STATEMENT OF THE HEADS OF STATE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND CHINA ON 16 JULY 2001

We have the honour to forward to you the Russian and Chinese texts of the Treaty of Good-Neighbourliness, Friendship and Cooperation between the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China, and the Moscow Joint Statement by the Heads of State of Russia and China of 16 July 2001.

We would be grateful if the Treaty and the Joint Statement could be issued and circulated as an official document of the Conference on Disarmament.

(Signed) Vasily S. SIDOROV
Ambassador,
Permanent Representative of
the Russian Federation to the
Conference on Disarmament

(Signed) HU Xiaodi
Ambassador,
Head of the Delegation of the
People's Republic of China to the
Conference on Disarmament

GE.01-64167 (E) 220801 270801

TREATY OF GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS, FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION BETWEEN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation (hereinafter referred to as the "Contracting Parties"),

Considering the historical tradition of good-neighbourliness and friendship between the peoples of China and Russia,

Believing that the Joint Sino-Russian Declarations and Statements signed and adopted by the heads of State of the two countries between 1992 and 2000 are important to the development of bilateral relations,

Convinced that the consideration of friendship and good-neighbourly ties and mutual cooperation in all fields between the two countries is in the fundamental interests of their peoples and conducive to the maintenance of peace, security and stability in Asia and throughout the world,

Reaffirming their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and other international treaties to which they are party,

Wishing to promote and establish a new, just and fair world order in strict conformity with the universally recognized principles and norms of international law,

Seeking to raise relations between them to a completely new level,

Determined to perpetuate the friendship between their peoples from generation to generation,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

In accordance with the universally recognized principles and norms of international law and the principles of mutual respect for State sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence, the Contracting Parties shall develop a partnership of good-neighbourliness, friendship, cooperation, equality and trust and strategic collaboration over the long-term and on all fronts.

Article 2

In relations between them the Contracting Parties shall neither resort to the use of force, or the threat of force nor take economic and other means to bring pressure to bear against the other. They shall resolve their differences exclusively by peaceful means in accordance with the

Charter of the United Nations and the universally recognized principles and norms of international law. The Contracting Parties reaffirm their commitments not to be the first to use nuclear weapons against each other and not to target strategic nuclear missiles on each other.

Article 3

The Contracting Parties, respecting each other's choice of course of political, economic, social and cultural development made in the light of domestic conditions, shall ensure the long-term and stable development of relations between the two States.

Article 4

The Chinese side supports Russian policy on matters relating to the defence of the national unity and territorial integrity of the Russian Federation. The Russian side supports Chinese policy on matters relating to the defence of the national unity and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of China.

Article 5

The Russian side reaffirms that its principled stand on the Taiwan issue as expounded in the political documents signed and adopted by the heads of State of the two countries between 1992 and 2000 remains unchanged. The Russian side acknowledges that there is only one China, that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal Government representing the whole of China and that Taiwan is an inalienable part of China. The Russian side opposes any form of Taiwanese independence.

Article 6

The Contracting Parties, noting with satisfaction that neither has any territorial claim on the other, are resolved to make the border between them into one where everlasting peace and friendship prevail from generation to generation, and shall strive actively to that end. They shall adhere to the principles of non-encroachment upon territories and national boundaries as stipulated in international law and shall strictly observe the State boundary between them. They shall continue, pursuant to the Sino-Soviet Treaty of 16 May 1991 on the Eastern sector of the border between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Republic of China, to hold talks on the line of the border in the sectors on which they have not yet reached agreement. Pending the settlement of these issues, the two sides will maintain the status quo in those boundary sectors.

Article 7

In accordance with current agreements, the Contracting Parties shall adopt confidence-building measures in the military sphere and make reciprocal cuts in their armed forces in border areas. They shall expand and deepen confidence-building measures in the military field so as to consolidate the security of both and strengthen regional and international

stability. The Contracting Parties shall make efforts to ensure their own national security in accordance with the principle of a reasonable sufficiency of weapons and armed forces. Military and military-technology cooperation between the Contracting Parties carried out in accordance with the relevant agreements is not directed at third countries.

Article 8

The Contracting Parties shall not be members of any alliance or bloc, nor embark on any action, including the conclusion of treaties with third countries, which compromises the sovereignty, security or territorial integrity of the other Contracting Party. Neither party shall allow its territory to be used by third countries to the detriment of the national sovereignty, security and territorial integrity of the other Party. Neither party shall allow organizations or gangs to be set up or to operate within its territory which compromise the sovereignty, security and territorial integrity of the other Party.

Article 9

Should a situation arise which in the view of either Contracting Party might endanger or undermine the peace or affect its security interests, or should either party face the threat of aggression, the Parties shall immediately contact and consult each other with a view to averting the danger.

Article 10

The Contracting Parties shall employ and perfect the machinery of regular meetings at various levels, especially summit and high-level meetings, conducting periodic exchanges of views and coordinating their stands on bilateral relations and on important and urgent international issues of common concern so as to reinforce their partnership of equality, trust and strategic cooperation.

Article 11

The Contracting Parties urge strict compliance with the universally acknowledged principles and norms of international law and oppose any resort to the use of force to bring pressure to bear on others or interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign States under any pretext; they are determined to work to strengthen international peace, stability, development and cooperation.

The Contracting Parties opposed any action that might threaten international stability, security and peace, and shall work together to avert international conflicts and settle them by political means.

Article 12

The Contracting Parties shall make joint efforts to uphold the global strategic balance and stability and shall do their utmost to secure unswerving compliance with the basic agreements on the maintenance of strategic stability. They shall actively promote the process of nuclear and

chemical disarmament, promote the strengthening of the regime prohibiting biological weapons and take steps to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, delivery systems and related technologies.

Article 13

The Contracting Parties shall strengthen their cooperation in the United Nations and its Security Council and in the United Nations specialized agencies. They shall work to reinforce the central role of the United Nations, as the most authoritative and most universal world organization of sovereign States, in international affairs, particularly in the realm of peace and development, and to ensure that the United Nations Security Council bears primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security.

Article 14

The Contracting Parties shall do their utmost to foster stability and create an atmosphere of mutual understanding, trust and cooperation in the areas surrounding the two countries and shall promote efforts to establish in those areas multilateral coordination machinery on issues of security and cooperation that is appropriate to the conditions obtaining there.

Article 15

The Contracting Parties shall conduct their relations as regards financial claims and liabilities on the basis of the appropriate bilateral treaties and other texts, and shall recognize each Party's lawful rights over and interests in assets and other property situated in the territory of the other Party.

Article 16

The Contracting parties shall on the basis of mutual benefit cooperate in such areas as economics and trade, military know-how, science and technology, energy resources, transport, nuclear energy, finance, aerospace and aviation, information technology and other areas of common interest. They shall foster the growth of economic and trade cooperation between the two countries in border areas and between regions and create the necessary conditions for this purpose in accordance with their domestic legislation. They shall do their utmost to foster the growth of exchanges and cooperation in culture, education, health, information, tourism, sports and legal matters. In accordance with their domestic laws and the international treaties to which they are party, they shall protect intellectual property, including copyright and neighbouring rights.

Article 17

The Contracting Parties shall cooperate in world financial institutions, economic organizations and forums and, in line with the rules and regulations of those institutions, organizations and forums, promote the admission of one Contracting Party into those institutions of which the other Contracting Party is already a member.

Article 18

The Contracting Parties shall cooperate in promoting the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance with their respective international obligations and national laws. Further to their international obligations and laws and regulations, each shall take effective measures to guarantee the legal rights and interests of legal and natural persons of the other Contracting Party residing within its territory, and afford the other essential legal assistance in civil and criminal matters. The relevant authorities of the Contracting Parties shall in accordance with the relevant laws consider and seek solutions to problems and disputes arising in the course of cooperation and business activity conducted by legal or natural persons of one Party within the territory of the other Party.

Article 19

The Contracting Parties shall cooperate in the protection and improvement of the environment, prevention of cross-border pollution, the fair and rational use of water resources in border areas and the use of biological resources in the northern Pacific and boundary river basins; work jointly to protect rare flora, fauna and natural ecosystems in border areas and cooperate in preventing and cleaning up after natural and man-made disasters in both States.

Article 20

The Contracting Parties shall in accordance with their domestic laws and international obligations actively cooperate in combating terrorism, separatism and extremism and in fighting organized crime, illegal trafficking in drugs, psychotropic substances and weapons, and other criminal activity. They shall cooperate in combating illegal migration, including the illegal transport of individuals through their territory.

Article 21

The Contracting Parties attach great importance to the development of exchanges and cooperation between the central (federal) legislative and executive organs of the two States. They shall do their utmost to promote exchanges and cooperation between the judicial organs of the two States.

Article 22

This Treaty neither affects the rights and obligations of the Contracting Parties under other international treaties to which they are party, nor is directed against any third country.

Article 23

Pursuant to this Treaty, the Contracting Parties shall actively promote the signing of accords in specific realms which are of interest to both sides.

Article 24

This Treaty is subject to ratification and shall enter into force upon the date of exchange of instruments of ratification, which shall take place in Beijing.

Article 25

This Treaty shall remain in force for twenty years. If, one year before its expiry, neither Contracting Party has notified the other in writing of its desire to terminate the Treaty, it shall be automatically extended for successive periods of five years.

Done in Moscow on 16 July 2001 in two copies, each in the Chinese and Russian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the People's Republic of China:
Jiang Zemin

For the Russian Federation:
Vladimir Putin

MOSCOW JOINT STATEMENT OF THE HEADS OF STATE OF RUSSIA AND CHINA

Jiang Zemin, the President of the People's Republic of China, paid a State visit to the Russian Federation between 15 and 18 July 2001 at the invitation of the President of the Russian Federation, Vladimir Putin. The Heads of State of Russia and China, having thoroughly discussed the course of development of ties between Russia and China over the last decade, declare that building an equal, trusting partnership and strategic collaboration is a correct historical choice of defining importance for the strengthening of comprehensive cooperation between the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China, the consolidation of the friendship between the peoples of Russia and China and the formation of a just and rational new international order. A long-term plan for the development of bilateral relations in the twenty-first century has been outlined.

The Heads of State of Russia and China note with satisfaction that the social, political and economic bases of Russian-Chinese relations are becoming ever more solid in the new twenty-first century. Russia and China intend to strengthen their good-neighbourliness and friendship from generation to generation, to deepen mutually beneficial practical cooperation, and to strive for joint development and prosperity. The two States will continue to expand their collaboration in international affairs, and to promote worldwide peace and stability and the shaping of a multipolar world.

Toward these ends the Heads of State of Russia and China declare the following.

I

The Treaty between the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China on Good-Neighbourliness, Friendship and Cooperation, concluded by the Heads of State of Russia and China on 16 July 2001, is an important landmark in the history of relations between the two States and signifies the beginning of a new stage in their relations. The Treaty, which is a programmatic document fixing the development of Russian-Chinese relations in the new century, summarizes the main principles, spirit and achievements of Russian-Chinese relations on the basis of historical experience, and the peaceful ideology of the two States and their peoples. "Friends for ever and never enemies", is enshrined in legal form. The Treaty reaffirms that the friendly ties between the two countries are State-to-State relations of a new type, not based on alliances or confrontation and not directed against any third countries. The Heads of State of Russia and China are convinced that on the firm basis of the Treaty Russian-Chinese relations are sure to rise in the present century to a new, higher level.

II

The Heads of State of Russia and China reaffirm their willingness to continue to keep up the tradition and strengthen the machinery of reciprocal visits and regular high-level meetings between the two countries and a continual exchange of views on major bilateral and international questions. The foreign affairs, defence, law enforcement, economic and science and technology establishments of the two countries will intensify their collaboration and strengthen their cooperation.

The expansion of friendly contacts and cooperation between the Sides in the fields of education, culture, health care and sports helps to strengthen and consolidate the social base of good-neighbourliness, friendship and mutual trust between the two States; the Russian-Chinese Friendship, Peace and Development Committee has an important role to play in this.

III

The Heads of State of Russia and China believe that the practical implementation of the agreements reached in the trade, economic, scientific, technological and other areas will steadily enrich the material underpinnings of the partnership and strategic collaboration between Russia and China based on equality and mutual trust.

To raise the level of collaboration in trade, economic matters, science and technology, the Sides will vigorously promote cooperation in the following areas: large joint projects in the oil and gas sectors and in high technology; participation by Russian enterprises in the development of western parts of China; nuclear energy, electric energy and equipment construction; telecommunications; the information sphere; the supply of civilian aviation equipment and cooperation in its production; shipbuilding; peaceful uses of outer space; investment in Russia by large Chinese enterprises in such areas as forest resources development, transport infrastructure, industrial cooperation, and the protection of the environment.

The Heads of State of Russia and China declare their desire to work together to create favourable conditions for cooperation in trade and economic matters, to improve rules governing settlements including direct clearing between banks in the two countries, to improve the quality of financial services, to enhance the efficiency of the Russian-Chinese commercial arbitration mechanism, and to provide information support for economic ties.

Taking the foregoing into account, the Heads of State of Russia and China attach great importance to the sixth regular meeting of the Heads of Government of the two States which will take place in St. Petersburg in September 2001. This meeting will give fresh impetus to the development of economic cooperation between Russia and China over the long term.

IV

The Heads of State of Russia and China note that the Sides will continue to strive to make the Russian-Chinese border one of good-neighbourliness, friendship, eternal peace, trust and mutually beneficial cooperation. The Sides regard the successful realization of the Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the Joint Economic Use of Certain Islands and the Adjacent Waters in Border Rivers of 9 December 1991 as evidence of the political will of the Sides to resolve matters left over from history.

Russia and China intend to work constructively and in a businesslike spirit to locate an optimal mutually acceptable decision on the sections of the border between the two States over which agreement has yet to be reached; in the interim, the status quo in those sections will be maintained.

V

The Heads of State of Russia and China point out that the application of the agreeme among Russia, China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan on military confidence-buildi and reciprocal troop reductions in border regions of 26 April 1996, and 24 April '99", is contributing to peace, tranquility and stability in the border area, and to the development of good-neighbourly relations among all the States parties to these agreements. The creation o Shanghai Cooperation Organization with Uzbekistan as a founder State represents a major st in the strengthening of security and stability and the development of good-neighbou relati trust and cooperation in Central Asia and the Asia-Pacific region as a whole.

VI

The Heads of State of Russia and China note that State independence, sovereignty an territorial integrity are crucial elements of international law, fundamental principles governi international relations and essential preconditions for the existence of any State. Every State a legitimate right firmly to resist any schemes or attempts to undermine those principles. Ru and China firmly support each other's policy and actions as regards the protection of State s and territorial integrity.

The steady expansion of terrorism, separatism and extremism poses a serious threat t security of sovereign States and to peace and stability on a global scale. The Heads of State Russia and China believe that countering such phenomena and dealing with these problems only possible together, through combined efforts. They are determined to take purposeful a concrete bilateral and multilateral steps in this connection.

VII

The Heads of State of Russia and China believe that facilitating the emergence of a multipolar world helps to create a stable, democratic, non-confrontational, fair and rational n international order. This tendency objectively meets the fundamental interests of all States.

The Heads of State of Russia and China note that the emergence of a fair and rational new international order is encountering a number of challenges. Russia and China will ta making joint efforts to consolidate the leading role of the United Nations and its Security Council in world affairs and counter attempts to subvert the fundamental norms of international law with the help of such concepts as "humanitarian intervention" and "limited sovereignty".

The Heads of State of Russia and China consider it especially important to make full of the potential of the United Nations to distribute the benefits of economic globalization an fruits of world economic growth more evenly, narrowing the growing gap between the North and the South, and ensuring equal access for all countries to advanced information and communication technologies. The focus of economic globalization should be shifted onto eradicating inequality and poverty, promoting development and social security and upgradin quality of life.

The Heads of State of Russia and China believe that it is through peaceful negotiations alone that ways can be found to settle such problems as the Middle East and Iraq questions, the problems of Kosovo (SRY) and Afghanistan; this would be in the interests of all concerned.

Russia and China have a common understanding on the question of security and stability in the regions adjacent to their territories. They will work on a bilateral and multilateral basis to ensure stability and security and to strengthen trust-based cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region.

VIII

The Heads of State of Russia and China attach the highest importance to the strengthening of strategic stability at the global and regional levels, the preservation of the existing systems of arms control and disarmament treaties, the advancement of the process of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and delivery systems, the non-proliferation of weapons into outer space, and guarantees for the security interests of all nations without exception. Russia and China consistently support these positions on all the above questions.

The Heads of State of Russia and China reaffirm the positions put on record in the joint statement on anti-missile defence signed in Beijing on 18 July 2000, stress the fundamental importance of the ABM Treaty as the cornerstone of strategic stability and the basis for cuts in strategic offensive weapons, and urge the preservation of the Treaty in its present form. They advocate further cuts in strategic offensive weapons, with the ABM Treaty being maintained in existence and observed.

The Heads of State of Russia and China believe it necessary to increase efforts by the international community to prevent the proliferation of missiles and missile technologies and to continue discussions among all the States concerned on the possibility of forging a global missile non-proliferation regime on an equal, non-discriminatory basis.

The Heads of State of Russia and China believe that there is a pressing need to prevent the deployment of weapons in outer space and for international legal documents banning the stationing of weapons in outer space. To this end Russia and China call for multilateral talks on this issue at the Conference on Disarmament and the creation of an ad hoc committee on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, with a negotiating mandate.

The Heads of State of Russia and China reaffirm their commitment to the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and will increase their cooperation in the sphere of nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament, in part by assisting the accession of all members of the international community to NPT.

The Heads of State of Russia and China advocate a prompt resumption of work in the Conference on Disarmament, including the early beginning of negotiations on a treaty to ban the production of fissionable materials for use in nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices.

IX

The Chairman of the People's Republic of China, Jiang Zemin, invited the President of the Russian Federation, Vladimir Putin, to pay a State visit to the People's Republic of China in 2002 at a time of his convenience. The invitation was accepted with gratitude. The date and duration of the visit will be agreed through diplomatic channels.

THE PRESIDENT
OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

THE CHAIRMAN
OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
OF CHINA

Moscow, 16 July 2001

CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

CD/1650
12 September 2001

ENGLISH
Original: ENGLISH
RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 10 SEPTEMBER 2001 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KAZAKHSTAN ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT TRANSMITTING THE ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN TEXTS OF THE FINAL MEMORANDUM OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE "XXI CENTURY - TOWARDS A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE WORLD" HELD ON 29-31 AUGUST 2001 IN ALMATY, KAZAKHSTAN

I have the honour to forward to you the Final Memorandum of the International Conference "XXI century - Towards a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World", held on August 29-31, 2001, in Almaty, Kazakhstan.

I would be grateful if this Memorandum could be issued and circulated as an official document of the Conference on Disarmament.

(Signed) N. DANENOV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the
Republic of Kazakhstan

GE.01-62587

ENG

Final Memorandum
of the International Conference
"XXI Century – Towards a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World"

The world at the down of the 21st century is dynamic and heterogeneous. It is becoming a more globalized society, in which fundamental shifts are taking place and there are unforeseen opportunities for development. But progress comes with uncertainties and risks.

Today, we are faced with new challenges for global and regional security. At the same time, nuclear weapons, as with other weapons of mass destruction, continue to pose the most serious dangers for humanity.

In this context, the dissolution of the USSR and the threat of the spread of nuclear weapons was a turning point for the international community and a crucial test for those newly independent states that inherited nuclear weapons.

As a result of historical circumstances, Kazakhstan became a de facto nuclear power, but survived this test having made an historical choice in favor of a denuclearized status. This step demonstrated the political maturity and wisdom of the Kazakhstani leadership, which recognized its responsibility for the security of the counrty, the region, and the world. The closing of the Semipalatinsk test site, accession to the START agreement and the Non-Proliferation Treaty, and signing of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty became important milestones in the establishment of Kazakhstan as a sovereign state. During its 10 years of independence, Kazakhstan has made a considerable effort to strengthen its role as one of key countries in the field of nuclear disarmament.

We note with satisfaction the significant progress in the work of creating a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia. The creation of such zone will facilitate the strengthening of the global nuclear nonproliferation regime as well as regional security.

Despite differences in political views and the varying levels of economic development and technological possibilities in their countries, the participants in this conference are united in their eagerness to create a safer world and to make the process of nonproliferation irreversible. We believe in the notion that humanity should use its scientific-technological potential not for mutual threats or the destruction of each another, but instead in the service of further peaceful development, progress, and human prosperity.

Towards the fulfillment of these purposes, we call for the support of governments, the international community, and all those who value peace and security.

CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

CD/1651
13 September 2001

Original: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 12 SEPTEMBER 2001 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ROMANIA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT TRANSMITTING THE TEXTS OF THE STATEMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT OF ROMANIA, MR. ION ILIESCU, AND THE PRIME MINISTER OF ROMANIA, MR. ADRIAN NASTASE, AS WELL AS THE PRESS RELEASE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF ROMANIA, ON TERRORIST ATTACKS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

I have the honour to transmit herewith the texts of the Statements by H.E. Mr. Ion ILIESCU, President of Romania and H.E. Mr. Adrian NASTASE, Prime Minister of Romania, as well as the Press Release of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania, dated September 11, 2001, issued in relation to the terrorist attacks occurred on the same day in the United States of America.

I would be grateful if these statements could be issued as an official document of the Conference on Disarmament to the delegations of all member States of the Conference and non-member States participating in its work.

(Signed) Anda Cristina FILIP
Ambassador
Permanent Representative to the
Conference on Disarmament

GE.01-64865 (E)

ENG

The Statement of Mr. Ion Iliescu, President of Romania on terrorist attacks in the United States

We have witnessed with great concern and distress the terrorist attacks targeted against several civilian, official and military objectives in the United States of America.

I wish to publicly express my deepest sympathy and regret for the human losses and I to convey my deepest compassion and my condolences to the families of the victims and to the American people. I firmly condemn terrorism as a means to achieve political, economical or social objectives.

World peace cannot be secured through violence and fanaticism, but through dialogue and negotiation. We have always stated that violence can only breed violence, and this can in no way advocated for. Nor can this murderous attack, targeting such large numbers of innocent people.

The human tragedy sorrowing the United States of America represents a tragedy shared by the whole of the human kind and stands as further proof for the fact that extremist actions can serve no cause whatsoever. I have sent Mr. George Bush, President of the United States a letter of condolences and solidarity, expressing my belief that the USA, the American people will find the strength to overcome this unprecedented tragedy.

I have called a meeting of the Supreme Council for National Defense this evening where we shall issue the official point of view on this awful tragedy

Bucharest, September 11, 2001

The statement of Mr. Adrian Nastase, Prime Minister of Romania on terrorist attacks in the United States

Ladies and gentlemen,

Short ago, an unprecedented terrorist attack has struck the United States, concentrated on several vital points. This will create a feeling of utmost concern, not only within the United States, but throughout the entire world.

We firmly condemn this type of action, regardless of its motives. This attack cannot be justified, in any way. We express our compassion for the victims of these simultaneous attacks, which did not discern between children and adults, between Americans and Europeans on board the hijacked planes or on the sites of the crashes.

This terrorist attack will engender an environment of uncertainty, of alert and tension, and we sincerely hope that it will not destabilize and affect peace and security throughout the world.

We believe that in not the way issues of this world can be addressed. We express our deepest sympathy and our support in fighting all other actions of this kind.

We believe that it is our duty to closely watch the further evolution of the events and I want to inform you that following consultations with President Ion Iliescu, we have decided to call a meeting of the Supreme Council for National Defense for this evening.

Bucharest, September 11, 2001

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF ROMANIA

ON TERRORIST ATTACKS IN THE UNITED STATES

PRESS-RELEASE ISSUED ON SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

The Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs strongly condemns the terrorist attacks occurred today in the United States of America, that caused harmful lost of human lives and enormous material damages. At these tragic moments we express our sympathy to the victims of the terrorist attacks and the solidarity with the whole American people.

These cowered attacks of utmost gravity are addressed against the very essence of civilization and democracy. There is not a single demand that could be justified by means of such extreme cruelty.

The catastrophe taken place in the USA represents a major concern to us and underlines the need to reaffirm our solidarity for fighting against terrorism.

We are confident that the American people will find the strength to overcome this difficult moment. In these efforts, the USA can count on the support of its allies and friends.

CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

CD/1652
1 October 2001

ENGLISH
Original: SPANISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 24 SEPTEMBER 2001 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF CHILE ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARIAT OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT TRANSMITTING THE TEXT OF A COMMUNIQUÉ ISSUED BY THE RIO GROUP ON THE TERRORIST ATTACKS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Mission of Chile to the Conference on Disarmament presents its compliments to the secretariat of the Conference on Disarmament and has the honour to inform it that, on 11 September 2001, the Rio Group issued a communiqué on the terrorist attacks perpetrated in the United States of America earlier that same day.

As Chile is currently exercising the functions of pro tempore secretariat of the Rio Group, the Mission of Chile requests the secretariat to circulate the said communiqué as a document of the Conference on Disarmament.

GE.01-64993 (E) 041001 101001

Communiqué of the Rio Group on the terrorist attacks which took place today in the United States

Santiago, Chile, 11 September 2001

Given the reprehensible terrorist acts that have today struck various cities of the United States and caused massive loss of life, the Rio Group expresses its utmost condemnation of those who perpetrated these barbaric acts and those who instigated them.

We likewise express our full solidarity with and support for the Government and people of the United States of America and we express our hope that the international community will cooperate actively and resolutely in identifying those involved in these acts of terrorism and those who sponsored the preparation and perpetration of acts of this kind. We trust in the rapid, united and concerted action of all Governments in the world so that there may be no impunity for these crimes of international terrorism and that the rules of international criminal law are imposed.

Through the pro tempore secretariat and the troika of the Rio Group, comprising the Ministries for Foreign Affairs of Chile, Colombia and Costa Rica, the Rio Group will continue to monitor the development of these events and stands ready to consult on special coordinated action by member States, if the circumstances render such action advisable.

Santiago, 11 September 2001

CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

CD/1653
13 September 2001

Original: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Conference on Disarmament submits to the fifty-sixth session of the United Nations General Assembly its annual report on its 2001 session, together with the pertinent documents and records.

II. ORGANIZATION OF WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

A. 2001 Session of the Conference

2. The Conference was in session from 22 January to 30 March, 14 May to 29 June and 30 July to 14 September 2001. During this period, the Conference held 27 formal plenary meetings, at which Member States as well as non-Member States invited to participate in the discussions outlined their views and recommendations on the various questions before the Conference. The following dignitaries addressed the Conference on Disarmament during its 2001 session: Mr. Igor Ivanov, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (CD/PV.864); and Mr. Luvsangin Erdenechuluun, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mongolia (CD/PV.874).

3. The Conference also held 8 informal meetings on its agenda, programme of work, organization and procedures, as well as on specific items of its agenda and other matters.

4. In accordance with Rule 9 of the Rules of Procedure, the following Member States assumed successively the Presidency of the Conference: Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba and Ecuador. 1/

1/ See CD/PV.871, p. 8 and CD/PV.880, p. 8-9.

5. The substantive Secretariat of the Conference on Disarmament was composed as follows: Mr. Vladimir Petrovsky, Secretary-General of the Conference on Disarmament and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations; Mr. Enrique Román-Morey, Deputy Secretary-General of the Conference on Disarmament (who assumed his functions on 18 December 2000); and Mr. Jerzy Zaleski, Political Affairs Officer (in charge of the Conference on Disarmament).

B. Participants in the Work of the Conference

6. The representatives of Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, Senegal, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe participated as Member States in the work of the Conference.

C. Attendance and Participation of States not Members of the Conference

7. In conformity with Rule 32 of the Rules of Procedure, the States not members of the Conference listed in the following paragraph attended its plenary meetings.

8. The Conference received and considered requests for participation in its work from 41 States not members of the Conference. In accordance with the Rules of Procedure and its decision taken at its 1990 session on its improved and effective functioning (CD/1036),

the Conference invited the following non-Member States to participate in its work: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Brunei Darussalam, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Gabon, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, the Holy See, Iceland, Jordan, Latvia, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Mauritius, Monaco, Nepal, Panama, the Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Slovenia, Thailand, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Uruguay and Zambia.

D. Agenda and Programme of Work for the 2001 Session

9. At its 862nd plenary meeting on 23 January 2001, the Conference adopted its agenda for the 2001 session in conformity with the Rules of Procedure. The agenda (CD/1635) reads as follows:

"Taking into account, inter alia, the relevant provisions of the Final Document of the First Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament, and deciding to resume its consultations on the review of its agenda, and without prejudice to their outcome, the Conference adopts the following agenda for its 2001 session:

1. Cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament.
2. Prevention of nuclear war, including all related matters.
3. Prevention of an arms race in outer space.
4. Effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.
5. New types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons; radiological weapons.
6. Comprehensive programme of disarmament.
7. Transparency in armaments.

8. Consideration and adoption of the annual report and any other report, as appropriate, to the General Assembly of the United Nations."

10. In connection with the adoption of the agenda, the President made the following statement: "It is my understanding that if there is a consensus in the Conference to deal with any issues, they could be dealt with within this agenda."

11. During the annual session, successive Presidents of the Conference conducted intensive consultations with a view to reaching consensus on the programme of work. In the course of these consultations, the Presidents put forward some informal proposals related to the programme of work. The Conference did not, however, agree on the programme of work and did not re-establish or establish any mechanism on any of its specific agenda items during the 2001 session.

12. At its 877th plenary meeting on 14 June 2001, the Conference adopted Decision CD/1646, which reads as follows:

"The Conference on Disarmament, reaffirming its commitment to work intensively towards the approval of a programme of work, using the Amorim Proposal, as contained in document CD/1624, as a basis for further intensified consultations and taking into consideration all relevant proposals:

Decides to appoint Special Coordinators on the Review of its Agenda, the Expansion of its Membership and its Improved and Effective Functioning. These Special Coordinators, in discharging their duties and functions, will take into account all proposals and views, as well as future initiatives. The Conference requests these Special Coordinators to report to it before the conclusion of the 2001 session."

13. At its 878th plenary meeting on 21 June 2001, the Conference appointed Ambassador Günther Seibert of Germany as Special Coordinator on Review of the Agenda of the

Conference, Ambassador Petko Draganov of Bulgaria as Special Coordinator on Expansion of the Membership of the Conference, and Ambassador Prasad Kariyawasam of Sri Lanka as Special Coordinator on Improved and Effective Functioning of the Conference.

14. With regard to the programme of work, the Conference had before it the following official document: CD/1644, dated 30 May 2001, entitled "Letter dated 29 May 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the President of the Conference on Disarmament transmitting the Russian proposals concerning the programme of work of the Conference on Disarmament".

15. Also, during plenary meetings of the Conference, delegations and groups of delegations expressed their views on this issue. These are duly reflected in the plenary records.

E. Expansion of the Membership of the Conference

16. The importance of the expansion of the membership of the Conference was addressed by delegations in plenary meetings.

17. Requests for membership had been received, since 1982, from the following 22 non-members, in chronological order: Greece, Croatia, Kuwait, Portugal, Slovenia, the Czech Republic, Costa Rica, Denmark, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Cyprus, Lithuania, Ghana, Luxembourg, Uruguay, the Philippines, Azerbaijan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Armenia, Thailand, Georgia, Jordan and Estonia .

18. In discharging his mandate, the Special Coordinator on Expansion of the Membership of the Conference, Ambassador Petko Draganov of Bulgaria, held bilateral consultations with a number of members and participating non-members of the Conference, and a report was presented on his behalf at the 885th plenary meeting on 30 August 2001 (CD/PV.885).

F. Review of the Agenda of the Conference

19. The importance of the review of the agenda of the Conference was addressed by delegations in plenary meetings.

20. In discharging his mandate, the Special Coordinator on Review of the Agenda of the Conference, Ambassador Günther Seibert of Germany, held bilateral consultations with a number of members and participating non-members of the Conference, as well as an informal open-ended meeting on 23 August 2001, and presented his report in a statement at the 885th plenary meeting on 30 August 2001 (CD/PV.885).

G. Improved and Effective Functioning of the Conference

21. The importance of the improved and effective functioning of the Conference was addressed by delegations in plenary meetings.

22. In discharging his mandate, the Special Coordinator on Improved and Effective Functioning of the Conference, Ambassador Prasad Kariyawasam of Sri Lanka, held bilateral consultations with a number of members and participating non-members of the Conference, as well as two informal open-ended meetings on 2 and 21 August 2001, and presented his report in a statement at the 884th plenary meeting on 28 August 2001 (CD/PV.884).

H. Communications from Non-Governmental Organizations

23. In accordance with Rule 42 of the Rules of Procedure, a list of all communications from non-governmental organizations and persons was circulated to the Conference (document CD/NGC/35).

III. SUBSTANTIVE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE DURING ITS 2001 SESSION

24. The substantive work of the Conference during its 2001 session was based on its agenda. The list of documents issued by the Conference, as well as the texts of those documents, are included as Appendix I to this report. An index of the verbatim records, by country and subject, listing the statements made by delegations during 2001, and the verbatim records of the meetings of the Conference, are attached as Appendix II to the report.

25. The Conference had before it a letter dated 4 January 2001 from the Secretary-General of the United Nations (CD/1633) transmitting all the resolutions and a decision dealing with or related to disarmament and international security adopted by the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session in 2000, including those making specific reference to the Conference on Disarmament:

55/31	"Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" (operative paragraphs 2, 4 and 5)
55/32	"Prevention of an arms race in outer space" (operative paragraphs 5, 6 and 8)
55/33 C	"Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: the need for a new agenda" (operative paragraphs 3 and 4)
55/33 O	"Regional disarmament" (operative paragraph 1)
55/33 P	"Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels" (operative paragraph 2)
55/33 R	"A path to the total elimination of nuclear weapons" (operative paragraphs 3(b) and (c))
55/33 T	"Nuclear Disarmament" (operative paragraphs 10, 11, 14 and 15)
55/33 U	"Transparency in armaments"(operative paragraphs 5(b) and 7)

55/33 Y "The Conference on Disarmament decision (CD/1547) of 11 August 1998 to establish, under item 1 of its agenda entitled 'Cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament', an ad hoc committee to negotiate, on the basis of the report of the Special Coordinator (CD/1299) and the mandate contained therein, a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices" (operative paragraphs 1 and 2)

55/34 G "Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons" (operative paragraphs 1 and 2)

55/35 B "Report of the Conference on Disarmament" (operative paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7)

55/35 C "Report of the Disarmament Commission" (operative paragraph 2)

26. At the 862nd plenary meeting on 23 January 2001, the Secretary-General of the Conference and Personal Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General conveyed to the Conference a message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations at the opening of the 2001 session (CD/PV.862).

27. Mr. Jayantha Dhanapala, Under Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs, attended the 862nd and 874th Plenary meetings held on 23 January 2001 and 23 May 2001, respectively.

A. Cessation of the Nuclear Arms Race and Nuclear Disarmament

28. During plenary meetings of the Conference, delegations reaffirmed or further elaborated their respective positions on this agenda item, including on nuclear disarmament and on the prohibition of the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. These are duly recorded in the plenary records of the session.

29. The following document dealing with this item was submitted to the Conference: CD/1644, dated 30 May 2001, entitled "Letter dated 29 May 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the President of the Conference on Disarmament transmitting the Russian proposals concerning the programme of work of the Conference on Disarmament".

B. Prevention of Nuclear War, including All Related Matters

30. During plenary meetings of the Conference, delegations reaffirmed or further elaborated their respective positions on the agenda item, and these are recorded in plenary records, previous annual reports of the Conference (in particular paragraphs 62-71 of the 1992 report to the General Assembly of the United Nations (CD/1173)), related official documents and working papers.

C. Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space

31. The following documents dealing with this item were submitted to the Conference:

(a) CD/1644, dated 30 May 2001, entitled "Letter dated 29 May 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the President of the Conference on Disarmament transmitting the Russian proposals concerning the programme of work of the Conference on Disarmament";

(b) CD/1645, dated 6 June 2001, entitled "Letter dated 5 June 2001 from the Permanent Representative of China addressed to the Secretary-General of the Conference on Disarmament transmitting a working paper entitled 'Possible Elements of the Future International Legal Instrument on the Prevention of the Weaponization of Outer Space'".

32. During plenary meetings of the Conference, delegations reaffirmed or further elaborated their respective positions on the agenda item. These are duly recorded in the plenary records of this session.

D. Effective International Arrangements to Assure Non-Nuclear-Weapon States Against the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons

33. During plenary meetings of the Conference, delegations reaffirmed or further elaborated their respective positions on the agenda item. These are duly recorded in the plenary records of this session.

E. New Types of Weapons of Mass Destruction and New Systems of Such Weapons; Radiological Weapons

34. During plenary meetings of the Conference, delegations reaffirmed or further elaborated their respective positions on the agenda item, and these are recorded in plenary records, previous annual reports of the Conference (in particular paragraphs 79-82 of the 1992 report of the Conference to the General Assembly of the United Nations (CD/1173)), related official documents and working papers.

F. Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament

35. During plenary meetings of the Conference, delegations reaffirmed or further elaborated their respective positions on the agenda item, and these are recorded in plenary records, previous annual reports of the Conference (in particular paragraphs 83-89 of the 1992 report to the General Assembly of the United Nations (CD/1173)), related official documents and working papers.

36. During plenary meetings of the Conference, a number of delegations reaffirmed or further elaborated their respective positions on the issue of anti-personnel landmines, the detailed descriptions of which are duly recorded in the plenary records of this session.

37. The following documents dealing with the issue of anti-personnel landmines were submitted to the Conference:

(a) CD/1638, dated 2 February 2001, entitled "Letter dated 22 January 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Bulgaria addressed to the Secretary-General of the Conference on Disarmament transmitting the text of a statement made on 11 January 2001 by the Bulgarian Deputy Minister of Defence at a meeting with Military And Defence Attachés";

(b) CD/1639, dated 7 February 2001, entitled "Letter dated 2 February 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Turkey and the Permanent Representative of Georgia addressed to the Secretary-General of the Conference on Disarmament transmitting the text of the Joint Statement made by the Republic of Turkey and Georgia on the Agreement signed on 29 January 2001 in Ankara concerning the establishment of a bilateral regime for keeping their common border free from anti-personnel mines and preventing their use for border protection purposes in the future";

(c) CD/1643, dated 30 April 2001, entitled "Letter dated 19 April 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Bulgaria addressed to the Secretary-General of the Conference on Disarmament transmitting the text of a declaration of the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs released on 12 April 2001 by the Foreign Ministry Spokesman's Office".

G. Transparency in Armaments

38. During plenary meetings of the Conference, delegations reaffirmed or further elaborated their respective positions on the agenda item. These are duly recorded in the plenary records of this session.

H. Consideration of Other Areas Dealing with the Cessation of the Arms Race and Disarmament and Other Relevant Measures

39. During its 2001 session, the Conference also had before it the following documents:

(a) CD/1628, dated 18 October 2000, entitled "Letter dated 18 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General of the Conference transmitting the text of a statement by the official representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation made on 12 October 2000 in connection with official document CD/1625 circulated by the delegation of the United States of America";

(b) CD/1629, dated 15 November 2000, entitled "Letter dated 14 November 2000 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General of the Conference transmitting the text of a statement by the President of the Russian Federation, Mr. Vladimir V. Putin, dated 13 November 2000, conveying new initiatives in the field of the reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms (START) and the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems (ABM)";

(c) CD/1630, dated 24 November 2000, entitled "Letter dated 23 November 2000 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General of the Conference transmitting the text of a statement by the President of the Russian Federation dated 19 November 2000 on the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe";

issued on 17 January 2001 by the South African Police Service on the destruction of surplus and confiscated firearms";

(i) CD/1640, dated 15 February 2001, entitled "Letter dated 12 February 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation and the Permanent Representative of the United States to the Conference on Disarmament addressed to the Secretary-General of the Conference transmitting the Russian and English texts of a Memorandum of Understanding on Notifications of Missile Launches signed in Brussels on 16 December 2000 by U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright and Russian Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov";

(j) CD/1641, dated 1 March 2001, entitled "Letter dated 28 February 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General of the Conference on Disarmament transmitting the text of a press release of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation on the outcome of the Second International Working Meeting of Experts on a Global Control System";

(k) CD/1642, dated 15 March 2001, entitled "Letter dated 14 March 2001 from the Permanent Representatives of France and Switzerland to the Conference on Disarmament addressed to the Secretary-General of the Conference transmitting the English and French texts of the Chair's Summary prepared for delegations participating in the Franco-Swiss Workshop on Traceability of Small Arms and Light Weapons: Tracing, Marking and Record-Keeping, held in Geneva on 12 and 13 March 2001";

(l) CD/1647, dated 19 June 2001, entitled "Letter dated 15 June 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General of the Conference on Disarmament transmitting the statement of the official representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation on the conclusion of the inspections conducted under the Treaty Between the United States of America and the

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles";

(m) CD/1648, dated 9 August 2001, entitled "Letter dated 8 August 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General of the Conference on Disarmament transmitting the statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the signing of the START Treaty";

(n) CD/1649, dated 15 August 2001, entitled "Letter dated 14 August 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation and the Permanent Representative of China to the Conference on Disarmament addressed to the Secretary-General of the Conference on Disarmament transmitting the Russian and Chinese texts of the Treaty of Good-Neighbourliness and Friendly Cooperation between the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China as well as the Moscow Joint Statement of the Heads of State of the Russian Federation and China on 16 July 2001";

(o) CD/1650, dated 12 September 2001, entitled "Letter dated 10 September 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan addressed to the Secretary-General of the Conference on Disarmament transmitting the English and Russian texts of the Final Memorandum of the International Conference "XXI Century - Towards a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World" held on 29-31 August 2001 in Almaty, Kazakhstan";

(p) CD/1651, dated 13 September 2001, entitled "Letter dated 12 September 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Romania addressed to the Secretary-General of the Conference on Disarmament transmitting the texts of the statements by the President of Romania, Mr. Ion Iliescu, and the Prime Minister of Romania, Mr. Adrian Nastase, as well as the press release of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania, on terrorist attacks in the United States of America";

(q) CD/1652, dated 27 September 2001, entitled "Note verbale dated 24 September 2001 from the Permanent Mission of Chile addressed to the Secretariat of the Conference on Disarmament transmitting the text of a communiqué issued by the Rio Group on the Terrorist Attacks in the United States of America".

I. Consideration and Adoption of the Annual Report of the Conference and Any Other Report as Appropriate to the General Assembly of the United Nations

40. To promote substantive progress during its 2002 session, the Conference requested the current President and the incoming President to conduct appropriate consultations during the intersessional period and make recommendations, if possible, that could help to commence early work on various agenda items, recognizing the support of the Conference for CD/1624 as a basis for further intensified consultations. These consultations shall, inter alia, take into account proposals and views presented and discussions held in the 2001 session.

41. The Conference on Disarmament took note of the reports of the Special Coordinator on Review of the Agenda of the Conference on Disarmament, the Special Coordinator on Expansion of Membership of the Conference on Disarmament, and the Special Coordinator on Improved and Effective Functioning of the Conference on Disarmament. While agreeing that priority should be given to pursue substantive work, the Conference recommended that Special Coordinators on these issues be re-appointed as early as possible in its 2002 session.

42. The Conference decided that the dates for its 2002 session would be:

First part:	**21 January - 29 March 2002**
Second part:	**13 May - 28 June 2002**
Third part:	**29 July - 13 September 2002**

43. The annual report to the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, as adopted by the Conference on 13 September 2001, is transmitted by the President on behalf of the Conference on Disarmament.

Roberto Betancourt Ruales
Ecuador
President of the Conference

CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

CD/1654
9 October 2001

Original: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 5 OCTOBER 2001 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MONGOLIA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT TRANSMITTING THE TEXT OF THE STATEMENT BY THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF MONGOLIA IN SUPPORT OF AN INTERNATIONAL COALITION AGAINST TERRORISM

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mongolia issued on 4 October 2001 in support of an international coalition against terrorism.

I would be grateful if this Statement could be circulated as an official document of the Conference on Disarmament.

(Signed:) Khasbazaryn BEKHBAT
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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ENG

United Nations A/56/446-S/2001/944

General Assembly
Security Council

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5 October 2001

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 166
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Letter dated 5 October 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to forward herewith the text of a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mongolia issued on 4 October 2001 (see annex).

I should be most grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 166, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jargalsaikhany **Enkhsaikhan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

01-56716 (E) 051001

Annex to the letter dated 5 October 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mongolia

The Government of Mongolia has always stood firm against international terrorism and has resolutely condemned the brutal attacks on New York and Washington, D.C., since the day this crime was committed, considering these acts as crimes against freedom and democracy. Bearing in mind the grave nature of these acts, the Government of Mongolia issued a statement in which it proposed to convene an emergency special session of the General Assembly to address ways and means of combating international terrorism. The Government of Mongolia welcomes and supports the consolidation of efforts of the international community in the fight against international terrorism. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mongolia has been entitled to announce the decision made by the State and Government of Mongolia to undertake the following measures.

1. The Government of Mongolia consistently supports the efforts to form an international coalition against terrorism. It stands ready to contribute to the coalition's activities through diplomatic, legal, financial, military and intelligence channels.

2. Mongolia will take, on its part, necessary measures to implement the provisions of Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999), 1333 (2000), 1368 (2001) and 1373 (2001), calling for consolidating the efforts of the world community in the fight against terrorism.

3. Mongolia will actively work and coordinate its activities with the countries of the international coalition within the framework of the United Nations and other international organizations in implementing the resolutions and decisions to be taken by the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly aimed at intensifying the fight against terrorism.

4. Mongolia will cooperate with the countries requesting assistance in the combat against terrorism and undertake such legislative action as may be deemed necessary.

Ulaanbaatar 4 October 2001

CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

CD/1655
20 December 2001

ENGLISH
Original: ENGLISH and
RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 29 NOVEMBER 2001 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION TO THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT AND FROM THE ACTING HEAD OF DELEGATION, DEPUTY PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE CONFERENCE TRANSMITTING THE TEXTS OF THE JOINT STATEMENTS BY PRESIDENT VLADIMIR V. PUTIN OF RUSSIA AND PRESIDENT GEORGE W. BUSH OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ON A NEW RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA AND ON COOPERATION AGAINST BIOTERRORISM

We have the honour to forward to you the English and Russian texts of the Joint Statements by President Vladimir V. Putin of Russia and President George W. Bush of the United States on a New Relationship Between the United States and Russia and on Cooperation Against Bioterrorism (November 13, Washington).

We would be grateful if you would issue these Statements as official documents of the Conference on Disarmament and distribute them to all member States and non-member participants of the CD.

(Signed:) Leonid A. SKOTNIKOV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the
Russian Federation to the
Conference on Disarmament

(Signed:) Joseph S. MCGINNIS
Acting Head of Delegation
Deputy Permanent Representative
of the United States to the
Conference on Disarmament

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ENG

Joint Statement on U.S.-Russian Cooperation Against Bioterrorism

Joint Statement by President George W. Bush and President Vladimir V. Putin on Cooperation Against Bioterrorism

At Shanghai, we resolved to enhance cooperation in combating new terrorist threats, including those involving weapons of mass destruction.

We agree that, as a key element of our cooperation to counter the threat of terrorist use of biological materials, officials and experts of the United States and Russia will work together on means for countering the threat of bioterrorism, now faced by all nations, and on related health measures, including preventive ones, treatment and possible consequence management. We will continue to work to enhance the security of materials, facilities, expertise, and technologies that can be exploited by bioterrorists. We also confirm our strong commitment to the 1972 Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction.

We have directed all of our officials and experts working on these critical matters to expand their cooperation and to consult on strengthening related international efforts.

Joint Statement on New U.S.-Russian Relationship

Joint Statement by President George W. Bush and President Vladimir V. Putin on a New Relationship Between the United States and Russia

Our countries are embarked on a new relationship for the 21st century, founded on a commitment to the values of democracy, the free market, and the rule of law. The United States and Russia have overcome the legacy of the Cold War. Neither country regards the other as an enemy or threat. Aware of our responsibility to contribute to international security, we are determined to work together, and with other nations and international organizations, including the United Nations, to promote security, economic well-being, and a peaceful, prosperous, free world.

We affirm our determination to meet the threats to peace in the 21st century. Among these threats are terrorism, the new horror of which was vividly demonstrated by the evil crimes of September 11, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, militant nationalism, ethnic and religious intolerance, and regional instability. These threats endanger the security of both countries and the world at large. Dealing with these challenges calls for the creation of a new strategic framework to ensure the mutual security of the United States and Russia, and the world community.

We have agreed that the current levels of our nuclear forces do not reflect the strategic realities of today. Therefore, we have confirmed our respective commitments to implement substantial reductions in strategic offensive weapons. On strategic defenses and the ABM Treaty, we have agreed, in light of the changing global security environment, to continue consultations within the broad framework of the new strategic relationship. On nonproliferation matters, we reaffirm our mutual commitment to the Biological and Chemical Weapons Conventions, and endorse efforts to strengthen the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. Both sides agree that urgent attention must continue to be given to improving the physical protection and accounting of nuclear materials of all possessor states, and preventing illicit nuclear trafficking.

We support the building of a European-Atlantic community whole, free, and at peace, excluding no one, and respecting the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all nations. To this end, the United States and Russia will work, together with NATO and other NATO members, to improve, strengthen, and enhance the relationship between NATO and Russia, with a view to developing new, effective mechanisms for consultation, cooperation, joint decision, and coordinated/joint action. We believe that these mechanisms should reflect the fact that the members of NATO and Russia are increasingly allied against terrorism, regional instability and other contemporary threats, and that the NATO-Russia relationship should therefore evolve accordingly. We will also work to strengthen our cooperation in OSCE as a broadly representative, inclusive organization for conducting consultations, taking decisions, and working together in the region.

We recognize a market economy, the freedom of economic choice and an open democratic society as the most effective means to provide for the welfare of our citizens. The United States and Russia will cooperate, including through the support of direct contacts between the business communities of our countries, to advance U.S.-Russian economic, trade, and investment relations. The achievement of these goals requires the removal of legislative and administrative barriers, a transparent, predictable investment climate, the rule of law, and market-based

economic reforms. To this end, it is important to reduce bureaucratic constraints on the economy and to combat economic crime and corruption.

Reaffirming our commitment to advance common values, the United States and Russia will continue to work together to protect and advance human rights, tolerance, religious freedom, free speech and independent media, economic opportunity, and the rule of law. In keeping with these commitments, we welcome the initiative of Russian and American media executives, journalists, and independent organizations to convene a ?Russian-American Media Entrepreneurship Dialogue.? We will promote intense people-to-people exchanges as an important factor for enhancing mutual understanding between the American and Russian peoples. We pledge ourselves to the principles and values that represent the best traditions of both our nations, and to cooperation in order to realize them now and in the future.

CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

CD/1656
31 December 2001

ENGLISH
Original: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 26 NOVEMBER 2001 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION TO THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE CONFERENCE TRANSMITTING THE TEXT OF STATEMENTS DATED 9 AND 16 NOVEMBER 2001 BY THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION ON RUSSIAN COMPLIANCE WITH ITS OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE TREATY ON CONVENTIONAL ARMED FORCES IN EUROPE

I have the honour to transmit the text of statements dated 9 and 16 November 2001 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation on Russian compliance with its obligations under the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe.

I should be grateful if the statements could be issued as official documents of the Conference on Disarmament and distributed to the delegations of all member States of the Conference and non-member States participating in its work.

(Signed) Leonid A. SKOTNIKOV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
the Russian Federation to the
Conference on Disarmament

GE.02-60005 (E) 030102 040102

STATEMENT BY THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION ON RUSSIAN COMPLIANCE WITH ITS OBLIGATIONS PURSUANT TO THE JOINT STATEMENT MADE AT THE ISTANBUL SUMMIT ON 17 NOVEMBER 1999 BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND GEORGIA

The Russian Federation is continuing to fulfil its obligations pursuant to the joint statement by the Russian Federation and Georgia at the Istanbul Summit on 17 November 1999.

In accordance with the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE Treaty), the surplus Russian weapons and equipment in Georgian territory subject to limitations under the CFE Treaty were withdrawn from that country in good time, that is, prior to 31 December 2000, and also partially destroyed in situ. This process was carried out under conditions of transparency and monitored by international inspectors.

In the summer of 2001, the Russian military base at Vaziani was dismantled and the troops withdrawn.

The recently completed withdrawal of the remaining equipment and personnel from the former Russian military base at Gudauta, which was officially dismantled on 1 July 2001, marks a further important step in the fulfilment of the Istanbul statement. To achieve this, the Russian Federation was obliged to deploy considerable additional efforts. We express our gratitude to the Abkhaz authorities for the assistance that they rendered in the performance of this task. As a result, the Gudauta Russian military base has been dismantled not only de jure, but also de facto.

A number of infrastructure facilities at the Gudauta military base will continue, as before, to be used by the collective peacekeeping forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States in the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict zone. Commonwealth peacekeepers will remain in Gudauta as part of the back-up team.

The completed dismantling and withdrawal of the Russian military base in Gudauta does away with certain complaints and concerns on the Georgian side and it is the view in Moscow that compliance by Russia with its obligations under the Istanbul statement will be conducive to the development of good-neighbourly relations between the Russian Federation and Georgia.

9 November 2001

STATEMENT BY THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION ON RUSSIAN COMPLIANCE WITH ITS OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE TREATY ON CONVENTIONAL ARMED FORCES IN EUROPE

On 14 November 2001 the last train carrying weaponry and military equipment subject to restrictions under the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE Treaty) left the Trans-Dniester region of the Republic of Moldova for the Russian Federation. In accordance with the commitments it made at Istanbul (November 1999) in the context of the CFE Treaty, Russia was to withdraw and/or destroy 364 items of military equipment, a figure derived from data previously supplied by the Russian side under the Treaty. Of that number, 125 items were withdrawn and 239 destroyed. All details of the withdrawal and destruction of military property were duly documented by representatives of OSCE.

The Russian Federation has thus honoured the commitments it made in Istanbul fully, completely and, incidentally, ahead of time. The process of giving effect to the decisions reached in Istanbul (outside the CFE context) will continue.

The collaboration between Russia, the authorities of the Trans-Dniester region in the Republic of Moldova, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and that Organization's Mission in Chisinau, in arranging for the withdrawal and destruction of the aforesaid property, and the cooperation of the Republic of Moldova, have made a favourable impression in Moscow. The constructive position taken by Ukraine as regards transit of the military cargoes through its territory and reimbursement of the Russian side's costs associated with the withdrawal and destruction exercise from the OSCE Voluntary Fund is of considerable importance.

Russia has, of course, also met its obligations vis-à-vis Georgia under the CFE Treaty entirely and within the agreed deadlines.

This is testimony to the Russian side's commitment to honour its obligations under international law in the matter of conventional arms control.

It is our expectation that our partners under the CFE Treaty who undertook obligations in the Final Act of the Conference of the States Parties (Istanbul, 19 November 1999) will treat the discharge of those obligations with just as much scrupulousness and good will.

16 November 2001

CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

CD/1657
31 December 2001

ENGLISH
Original: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 14 DECEMBER 2001 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION TO THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE CONFERENCE TRANSMITTING THE TEXT OF A STATEMENT BY THE OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION REGARDING THE END OF THE PERIOD OF STRATEGIC OFFENSIVE ARMS REDUCTIONS UNDER THE START TREATY

I have the honour to transmit the text of a statement dated 5 December 2001 by the official spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation regarding the end of the period of strategic offensive arms reductions under the START Treaty.

I should be grateful if the statement could be issued as an official document of the Conference on Disarmament and distributed to the delegations of all member States of the Conference and non-member States participating in its work.

(Signed) Leonid A. SKOTNIKOV

Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
the Russian Federation to the
Conference on Disarmament

GE.02-60012 (E) 030102 040102

STATEMENT BY THE OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION REGARDING THE END OF THE PERIOD OF STRATEGIC OFFENSIVE ARMS REDUCTIONS UNDER THE START TREATY

5 December 2001

The period of strategic offensive arms reductions under the Treaty on Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (START-1 Treaty), to which the Russian Federation, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine - the Soviet successor States - and the United States of America are parties, ended on 5 December. Under this Treaty, the parties undertook by seven years after its entry into force to have reduced the number of their strategic delivery vehicles to 1,600, and the number of warheads attributed to them to 6,000 each, and to set other limits.

The Russian side has fully honoured its commitment to those reductions and as of the control date of 5 December 2001 had actually reduced the number of its deployed strategic delivery vehicles (ICBMs, SLBMs and heavy bombers) to 1,136, and the number of warheads attributed to them to 5,518.

We expect that the United States of America too will reach the reduction levels set by the Treaty. At the same time we have questions relating to the fulfilment of a number of obligations under this Treaty. We believe that these questions will be settled in the nearest future.

A complete and timely implementation of the provisions of the START-1 Treaty creates a good basis for elaborating an agreement on further drastic reductions of strategic offensive arms, on which the Presidents of the Russian Federation and the United States agreed during their November summit.